A MUNICIPAL PARLIAMENT.

CONTRASTS AND ANALOGIES BETWEEN METROPOLITAN LONDON AND

GREATER NEW-YORK. London, November 27. A third letter on the municipal Parliament of London, so far from being superfluous, is really sential in order that the appearance of the previous letters may be justified. I have already bearibed the functions and characteristics of this unique municipal assembly, and have explained the political deadlock which has paralyzed the energies of reformers and is now blocking the reorganization of local government and retarding the unification of London. What I shall now attempt to do is to point out some of the contrasts and analogies between metropolitan London and its unsolved question of unification, and Greater New-York, with its complex problems. Only in this way can the raison d'être of this series of letters on a purely local question be established.

There is little in the national politics of Great Britain at present with which Americans are deeply concerned. A large and elastic Liberal programme has been voted down and repudiated the popular electorate A transition period of small measures and artificial compromises has opened. The most important question that is noming up before the approaching Parliament is the dual educational system with its sectarian and non-sectarian schools. That question has been settled in the United States in the only rational way, and Americans will have nothing to learn from any artificial readjustment of the original compromise which may be effected in

OF INTEREST TO AMERICANS.

What ought to interest Americans of enlightened minds and progressive tendencies is the development of municipal and local government in United Kingdom. It is their weakest point, as Mr. Bryce, with unerring judgment, has daclared in "The American Commonwealth," and as they themselves well know. It is the strongest and most hopeful feature of English civilization, that word being use i in Guizot's sense of progress in the art of government. So, also, the problem of reproducing ir Greater London the centralized municipal system of government by large committees of an administrative council. which is in successful operation in other English cities, has a direct bearing upon the question of

What must be obvious to the most superficial observer is that the difficulty of reorganizing and unifying the government of London has been vastly increased by protracted inaction and delay. The metropolis was excluded from the operation of the Act of 1835, which marked the opening of a new era of municipal institutions in Great Britain. Everywhere else the exclusive privieges of the trade guilds and merchants' companies were abolished; but in London these mediaeval conditions have been retained in the ancient city unto this day. In other cities great administrative councils were created and the government was conducted by the representatives of the democratic body of electors; but in London there was a lack of organic unity and centralized agencies, and there was an anomalous jumble of liveried mummery, vestry rule, corporation privllege and Imperial administration.

While other municipalities were taking up and working out new requirements of overcrowded urban and industrial communities, London was lagging behind. As time went on, special acts of Parliament were passed; the Metropolitan Board of Works was organized in 1855 and armed with central authority in regulating the construction of sewers and the pavement and lighting of the streets; the School Board was created; and, less than seven years ago, the first County Council was elected; but nothing like a homogeneous system of local government yet exists in the metropolis. Questions and policies which intricate sixty and forty years ago have been rendered vastly more difficult by neglect to take them up in good time before they became unmanageable and almost insuperable.

ANTIQUATED PRIVILEGES RETAINED.

For example, in 1855, when the Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted, the population of London was 2,500,000. It is now 4,500,000 for the metropolitan area administered by the County Council, and 6,500,900 for the Greater London. If the County Council had been created then, instead of in 1889, it might have succeeded long ago in abolishing the antiquated privileges of the city guilds, in securing an adequate water supply under public control, in introducing municipalization of markets, burial grounds and gas, electric and tramway corporations, and in evolving from a congeries of parish-governed cities a unique metropolis with a uniform taxrate and system of administration. The same Council with the help of Parliament may yet work out all these complex problems; but the inherent difficuities have been multiplied by the vast additions made to the population, area, vested interests and material resources of Lon-

That is a phase of Greater London which ought not to be neglected when the subject of Greater New-York is under public consideration. The difficulties of these municipal consolidation questions increase as time passes, and population becomes more and more congested. Entirely apart from the contrasts of population the unification of London is a more complex problem than the creation of a Greater New-York can ever be. Here local government is to be completely reorganized and order evolved from a chaos of mediaeval traditions, corporation monopolies, special Parliamentary legislation and parish and vestry rule. There it is mainly a consolidation question-the amalgamation of urban communities which are already governed and administered on the same general lines.

The establishment of a uniform tax-rate and property valuation in the Greater New-York ought not to be a serious undertaking, especially when the cities and districts to be annexed will inevitably profit by the reduction; but in London every vestry has not only its own rating, but also its characteristic system of taxation. The ground here will have to be cleared in every direction and strongholds of traditional privilege and vested rights will have to be levelled before the unified London of the Progressive programme can become a reality. There is a multiplicity of administrative systems and methods here, whereas there is already uniformity of governing ideas and processes in what would be integral parts of Greater New-

York. LONDON'S MARKED ADVANTAGE.

London has, however, a marked advantage in having its municipal parliament already in existence, although not exercizing all the functions of the town council, as it is known in other English cities. This opens the way for a fundamental question, which can only be barely stated within the compass of a single letter. Can the municipal system of England, with its large administrative council governing through standing committees, and with the Mayor a nominal figurehead without appointing and veto powers, be safely introduced into American cities? Certainly not, unless the councils there can be recruited from the same class of wealthy, influential and public-spirited citizens who order and direct local government in England. Unless the leading men in every community were willing to leading men in every community were willing to leading men in every community were willing to a proposition to increase the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000. A special meeting of the stock-holders will be held on January 25 for the purpose untroduced into America, weuld aggravate all New-York City Water Company. direct local government in England. Unless the leading men in every community were willing to

the existing evils of government by saloonkeepers and jobbing politicians.

But apart from this primal question of the constitution and powers of the Council, it would be safe to assume that some marked advantages would be derived from the establishment of a representative municipal parliament in Greater New-York. Whatever might be the precise functions of such a legislative body, it would inevi-New-York. Whatever might be the precise functions of such a legislative body, it would inevitably attract a higher class of men than the ordinary common councils, and that of itself would be a great gain. Moreover, publicity would be secured for a large mass of administrative detail which now passes without observation and criticism. Nobody knew anything about the government of London until the County Council was established. Now the weekly meetings are vigilantly watched, fully reported by the press and constantly discussed. One committee after another reports on one branch or another of municipal service and policy, and public opinion is brought to bear upon every department of administration. The people of London how take an active interest in local government, because they know what is going on. This is much better than the previous condition of uninquisitive ignorance. Equally beneficial results might follow the creation of a legislative assembly for Greater New-York, the second city of the world. Membership in it would be invested with superior dignity. Public interest in its sessions and committee work would be largely increased.

A LIMIT TO PARTISANSHIP. A LIMIT TO PARTISANSHIP.

The reply may be that the London County Council, even with its high class of municipal legislators, and with the marked degree of public attention which its proceedings command, is a notbed of political faction and is now hopelessly deadlocked between the Moderates and the Progressives. This is true, as I have explained in detail in a previous letter. But paralyzing as is the effect of the present struggle between rival the effect of the present struggle between rival parties nearly evenly divided in voting strengta, partisanship has its limitations. This was illustrated yesterday when the report of the Committee on Public Works was discussed. It has been one of the policies of the Progressives that contractors should be dispensed with so far as possible and that public works should be conducted directly by the Council. The Moderates have strenuously opposed this plan of direct employment of laborers and mechanics and have condemned it as a Radical crotchet and Socialist vagary. But there was a marked change in their tone as soon as it was demonstrated by the comas soon as it was demonstrated by the con tone as soon as it was demonstrated by the committee's report that the system was operating economically and successfully, and that the cost of various works was below the estimate. Forecasting the force of public opinion in a practical matter of this kind, they relaxed their opposition. In the same way many of the safest proposals of the Progressives will gradually be adopted by their opponents, who cannot reasonably take a partisan view of their functions and block all progress in the direction of improved local administration.

ninistration. Perhaps the strongest argument against the Perhaps the strongest argument against the unification of London may be based upon the apparent impracticability of governing a nation of 4.500,000, to say nothing of the greater nation of 6.500,000, by means of a centralized administration. Many public men in England hold this view, Mr. Chamberlain among them. They assert that a population of a million may be managed by a town council with its standing committees, but that the system will break down under its own weight if applied to so large and so populous an area as Metropolitan London, Indeed, it is evident that the County Council is now overwhelmed with more work than it can adequately perform, and the necessity for relieving it by means of large local councils is generally recognized.

nized.

This is a matter which has an important bearing upon the practicability of establishing an efficient, centralized administration for Greater New-York. It is perhaps the most difficult of the many intricate problems connected with the government of the great cities of the world.

I. N. F.

ONE JUROR QUITS HIS PLACE.

THE CASE CONTINUED WITH THE ELEVEN WHO

ARE LEFT. The contest over the will of Eliza Lee has been going on for two days before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court. As it was thought that the trial would be concluded yesterday, late on Tuesday the jurors on the panel were lirected to attend yesterday's session. After the jurors in the will case had taken their seats yesterday morning Judge Barrett was told by counse

terday morning Judge Barrett was told by counsel that the case would be on trial all day, and he directed that all the jurors not in the Lee case would be excused for the day. There were 150 jurors present. When the room had been cleared, Clerk George F. Lyon called the names of the jury in the case on trial, and only eleven answered to their names. Joseph Rabe, a clothing dealer at No. 79 Canal-st, was missing.

"He must have gone away when I excused the jurors not serving to-day," said Judge Barrett.
"His disappearance shows what an amount of intelligence some of our jurors have. I would have presumed that a juror who had listened to the testimony in a case for two days, and who had not been called upon to render a verdict, would have had sufficient sense to know that the case he was trying had not come to an end. It seems, however, that I am wrong." I am wrong urt Officer Thomas Brennan was then sent to o. 79 Canal-st. to find Ralbe, but falled. By con-nt of counsel the case was continued with eleven

TO TEST THE RAPID TRANSIT LAW.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY DENIED-PAPERS SERVED ON THE CONTROLLER IN A SUIT

the courts. Controller Fitch was late yesterday

afternoon served with the summons and complaint Congressman Franklin Bartlett as trustee of Printing and Publishing Company and trustee under the will of Henry Muson, deceased, and Mason Carnes against the Mayor, Aldermen and Mason Caines against the Mayor, Adermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New-York and each member thereof, to restrain the Board from appropriating, and the Controller from paying, any more money to the Rapid Transit Commissioners or their employes. The legal papers in the case were signed by Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, and are made returnable on December 18 in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, where the parties defendant are required to appear and show cause why an injunction should not issue. The action has been begun under Chapter 20 of the Laws of 1892, known as an act for the protection of taxpayers, and the purpose of the plaintiffs is to test the Rapid Transit law, which they declare to be unconstitutional and void.

The complaint sets forth, among other things, that the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, appended of the public money the sum of \$13,8648; that the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, created under Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894, has already expended \$45,129 38, and that on November 19 the Board of Estimate authorized the Controller to pay to the Rapid Transit Commissioners and their employes the additional sum of \$2,52,27. The city, it is asserted, has derived no benefit from these expenditures. and Commonalty of the city of New-York and the

A SOUVENIR OF THE DINNER FOR MAYORS An interesting souvenir of the Mayors' dinner to be given by Herbert Booth King at the Waldors on Tuesday evening next is being prepared in the form of a loving cup on which are shown in colors the portraits of Mayors Strong, Schieren and Curtis. The table cards upon which will appear the names of the guests with a diagram of the table will be engraved on solid silver.

DIPHTHERIA PREVALENT.

There are now in the city 282 diphtheria cases, which is probably the greatest number there has ever been at any one time. Notwithstanding this, the death rate from diphtheria is not above the average, the cases being in most instances of a mid type. The Board of Health contends that the antitoxin treatment has done much toward making the number of deaths few.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR IMPURE MILK.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Henry Meyer, a milk dealer at No. 467 West Forty-secondwas sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and spend en days in the city prison for selling adulterated spectors found some heavily watered milk in the restaurant kept by Hugh Clemens, at No. 120 West restaurant kept by Hugh Clemens, at No. 120 West Twentieths. He said he procured the milk from Meyer and in order to catch either or both of the men, at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 12 Inspector Herman Betz took a sample from one of the cans which was being carried from Meyer's wagon to Clemens's store. It was found to contain 51 per cent of water. He was convicted and sentenced by Justice Hinsdale. Meyer pleaded not to be sent to prison, saying that he had been through the war and had been in the rebel prisons of Libbert and Andersonville. He said he had been the milk business for thirty years and for the last swenty-eight at his present address.

TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL STOCK

The New-York and Westchester Water Company stockholders will meet on December 21 to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from A REACTION IN COTTON.

THE QUOTATIONS FALL FIFTEEN POINTS-LIVER-

POOL TOO WEAK FOR THE BULLS. Cotton lost 15 points yesterday, the March option closing at 8.32, rgainst 8.47 the night before. There was considerable realizing to take profits on the late rise, as well as aggressive short selling by the German bear contingent. But the chief weakness arose from a decline in the Liverpool contract market. That market opened 3-64d, up, but practically lost it all before the cicse. This was considered a poor response to the Bureau report. The port re celpts are keeping up rather full, but interior towns

The figures of the semi-weekly interior showed: Receipts, \$1.057 bales, against 123,907 last year, and 102.273 in 1893. Shipments, 66.629 bales, against 109,011 last year and 63.539 in 1893. Stocks, 422,855 bales, against 398,559 last year and 349,334 in

Port receipts for the day were 41,454 bales, against 55,886 last year, and 48,088 in 1893. New-Orleans esti-mates for to-day were 7,000 to 9,000 bales, against 11,075 last year and 12,188 in 1893.

Southern spot markets were up 1-16 to % with business somewhat restricted at the advance. Man chester spinners again bought 12,000 bales in Liverpool at 1-32d, advance. This active demand from Liverpool is one of the brightest stars in the buil firmament. New-Orleans soid 4,000 bales yesterday. Memphis 2,800 and Mobile 1,000. Exports were 34,400

Liverpool and exporters sold here against spot

Party just arrived from his plantation at Shep ardstown, Vazoo Delta, says: "Full 70 per cent haileft farms and plantations." Munroe, La., wires "Steamboat City of Camden, from Camden, Arkpassed Munroe without a single bale of cotton, some thing unheard of before."

It is pointed out that the indicated December crop movement is the smallest in eleven years. On this topic the following comments are pertinent:

topic the following comments are pertinent:

Neill Brothers, Latham, Alexander & Co. and the Agricultural Department have each announced an estimate under 6,500,000 which is our maximum estimate. In 1892 the December movement, 1,308,451, was the smallest of any year since 1883, when the crop was 5,714,652, and yet the movement of the present December crop does not promise 1,200,000, and perhaps 50,000 less. The crop nearest in size to what the present promises to be is that of 1892-93, or 6,700,305. The amount in sight of this crop on Saturday last was 2,850,000 bales, against about 1,934,000 at this time in 1892 about 2,766,000 bales, and in 1886 2,701,000. If, therefore, there comes into sight after the 7th inst. as much cotton as came into sight in those two years after same date, the crop would point to 5,000,000 and 6,651,000 bales respectively.

It is all very well to make crop guesses off hand, but it seems to us as though it were better to compare with movements of certain seasons, where conditions favoring the picking and marketing of the Associated 3.72260 has seen as the state of the state of

being open after 1 a. m. He wanted the commanders to be more strict in compelling salounkeepers to obey the law after hours, week days as

well as on the Sabbath.

The other important matter was in relation to complaints received that policemen in uniform are complaints received that policemen in uniform are in the habit of occupying seats in elevated radiosed cars while women are standing. The Chief told the commanders that officers in uniform cupy seats while women are standing

TWO FREAKS IN FOWLS.

that has a third leg. It is a well formed limb, except that the toes are not thin developing to the fact that the fowl has really no use for it, to the fact that the fowl has really no use for it. cept that the toes are not fully developed, owing and would, no doubt, giadly be without it. The third leg impedes the bird in his movements and Firgives him a halting gait.

hen of nondescript breed that was born in North-ern Montana. It is absolutely featheriess, but has It is soft, thick and of a dark state color, and must AGAINST THE CITY. feather plumage. The fowl was certainly not in-Preparations have been made by the opponents digenous to Northern Montana, and, no doubt, Naof the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to ture in her kindness and the coldness of the en-test the constitutionality of the whole question in vironments have brought about a change in the feathery cloak of the barn-door fowl. The new change in plumage makes the bird more domestic than ever, for the hen has little if any power of flying, and like the fowl of Northern China, the syanghat, will have to depend for safety solely on her legs. For years ornithologists have disputed as to the origin of the towl. Some have held to the theory that all come from the junge fowl of India (gailus Indicus), while others have argued that the contin, Shanghal and Brahma are of a distinct breed. If Northern Montana farmers raise a breed of fowls such as the hen now on exhibition, it onclusively prove that the barn-door fowl, a undoubtedly a descendant of the lungle than from environments turn into a Shanghai

> DRANK CARBOLIC ACID IN THE STREET. Tillie Albertson or Blanche Edwards, one of the aifs of the Tenderloin, on Tuesday night drank a phial of carbolic acid and died on the sidewalk in Ninth-ave. She was nineteen years old, and lived at No. 40% West Twenty-ninth-st. She had grown despondent over the wretched life she had been leading and determined to kill herself. She drank carbolic acid at Sixth-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st. A policeman saw her fall to the pavement and called an ambulance from the New-York Hospital, but she died before it arrived.

> POLICEMEN TO BE ON WHEELS TO-DAY. Patrolman John J. Gillis, Denis Gleason, John Lake and Henry Neggesmith, who have been detailed by Chief Conlin to duty on bloycles, were at Police Headquarters yesierday afternoon to re-ceive their instructions. They will begin their duty on bicycles to-day providing they get their wheels on bicycles to-day providing they got their wheens in time. Commissioner Andrews has made arrangements with a blcycle concern to supply them. Two special posts have been established. One is in Eighth-ave., from Fourteenth-st. to Pifty-ninth-st., and the other is on the Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth-st to about One-hundred-and-seventh-st. There will be an officer on each post day and night.

BAILFURNISHED FOR FREDERICK GREEK.

Frederick D. Fricke, a property owner, of No. 102 West Thirteenth-st., called at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon and qualified as bondsman for Frederick Greer, who was held in default of \$300 ball in that court Tuesday for alleged disorderly conduct. Greer was found on Sunday last in one of the confessionals at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and was placed under arrest. When no ball was furnished yester-day morning an order for Greer's committel to the Workhouse was signed. He was released when day morning an Workhouse wa bail was given.

TOASTS AT A WOMAN'S DINNER.

The National Society of New-England Women will give its first annual dinner on December 16 at 7:30 o'clock at the Windsor Hotel. The decorasociety, and some dainty souvenirs are being pre-The following toasts will be responded to "In Honor of the National Society of New-England Women, Its Object and Aim," the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford; "The Energy and Bravery of the Early New-England Women," Dr. George H. Hepworth; "The Celebration of the Boston Tea Party," Joseph Howard, jr.; "Women's Clubs and Their Influence upon Civilization," Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer. "The Evolution of New-England Ideas Culminating in the Revolution," Jacob Shrady; "The Progress of Culture among New-England Women," Mrs. Mirlam Mason Greeley, and "College Education for Women in New-England and among Their Descendants," Dr. Charles F. Eaton. There will be read selections from a file of "The Boston Post" from 170 to 1714, lent to the society by H. T. Sanger, of Concord, N. H., and a poem of New-England (original), by Mrs. E. M. Kidder. Hanaford; "The Energy and Bravery of the Early

MILCH'S FIFTH DAY OF IT. NOT WHAT HE REPRESENTED, THEY SAY.

HIS EXAMINATION IN THE GORDON ARSON

AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN WHICH EX-JUDGE CURTIS ACCUSED THE WITNESS OF TRYING TO ARROGATE TO HIMSELF THE DUTIES

Yesterday was Samuel Milch's fifth day on the stand in the Gordon arson trial in Judge Fitzgerald's part of General Sessions. His cross-examination by udge George M. Curtis was completed, and Mr. Davis began the redirect questioning.

Mr. Davis asked who paid for the champagne the conspirators drank at the meeting in the winercom near the Harlem Bridge. Milch said he paid for ome of it and Hyman Cohen paid for more. Wit ness denied that there were three indictments

Mr. Davis asked the witness how long he know the Rosenthalls, other fire adjusters. Witness said several years. He said the Rosenthalls were at the There were three of them, Joseph, George and Isaac. They helped to adjust the Gor-

Mr. Davis asked the witness if the agreement made with Glueckman as to the division of the fire insurance money on Gordon's factory was afterward reduced to writing. The witness answered "yes" before Mr. Curtis could get in his objection. The written agreement was offered in evidence, but as it bore only the signature of Milch it was ruled out as incompetent. Adolph W. Manheimer, Gordon's derk, who has been trying to aid Mr. Curtis during the trial, kept jumping up and suggesting things to Mr. Curtis, who was making objections to Milch's testimony. Ex-Judge Curtis waved him aside sev eral times, but just as often would the little clerk bob up with some more advice.

"Will you sit down, sir?" finally exclaimed Mr. Curtis, losing patience, as a smile went about the Mr. Davis asked the witness about the value of

"We would only get 80 per cent of the insurance."

the witness said. "We wanted \$52,000, and must, therefore, value the stock at \$65,000. We thought if we said that figure it would look suspicious, so w-made it \$64.918." This finished the redirect exam

dige Fitzgerald and the lawyers smiled at the cool effrontery of the witness, and he smiled, t though the joke was on Mr. Curtis. The examination was held to page I. Court here adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

HAS RENSON FRIENDS TOOL

ANTHONY COMSTOCK SAYS HE HAS TAKEN STEPS TO DISQUISE HIMSELF SINCE HE WENT INTO LUDLOW STREET JAIL

A THREE-LEGGED COCK AND A FEATHERLESS
HEN.

In a store near Vesey and Church six are to be seen strange treaks in fowldom. There is a cock, a cross between a leghorn and a Plymouth Rock, that has a third leg. It is a well formed limb, extending the control of the commissioner of the seen adjourned to December 19, a cross between a leghorn and a Plymouth Rock, witness in the case had been adjourned to December 19, a cross between a leghorn and a Plymouth Rock, witness in the case had been adjourned to December 19, a cross between a leghorn and a Plymouth Rock, witness in the case had been in Lud-had his mustache dyed since he had been in Lud-had his mustache dyed since he had been in Lud-had his mustache dyed since he had been in Lud-had his mustache dyed since he had been in Lud-had his action of the coroner. had his mustache dyed since he had been in Ludlow Street Jail. Benson sprang at him, his eyes

"You thief, you!" he ejaculated, "for two pins

It required the efforts of several deputy-marshals Sharing the coop with the three-legged bird is a hen of nondescript breed that was born in North-ern Montana. It is absolutely featheriess, but has a warmer coating than is given to most fowls. The feathers have been replaced by a thick suit of down, not unlike that which one sees on the emu. It is soft, thick and of a dark state color, and must be a much warmer covering than the ordinary feather plumage. The fowl was certainly not indigenous to Northern Montana, and, no doubt, Nature in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in her kindness and the coldness of the surveys in the case of the surv

STRIKERS RETURN TO THEIR WORK.

THE HOUSESMITHS SAY THEY DO IT BECAUSE THEY RECEIVE NO MORE BENEFIT FUNDS-OTHER LABOR NEWS.

Thirteen men with union cards were put to work yesterday by Milliken Brothers on the Siegel-Cooper Building at Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-ave. The leaders of the strike said that these men were put to work by the Iron League soon after the strike began, but they were persuaded by the strikers' pickets to give up their jobs, and at the end of the first week \$5 was paid to each from the strike benefit fund. On the following week they received

nothing and deserted the union. Foreman Weimer, at the Siegel-Cooper Building, Foreman Weimer, at the Siegel-Cooper Building, said yesterday that he had 154 men at work, and that 164 of them were housesmiths. The strikers said there were not a dozen housesmiths in the iot. The bricklayers who were working on the building have gone out on a sympathetic strike. The electrical workers are on a strike against the Western Electric Company, and all the union mechanics on the annex to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Building in East Twenty-fourth-st., hear Madison-ave, went out on a sympathetic strike yesterday. One of the managers of the company said that it was so discouraged by strike troubles that the question of devoting its entire attention to its work in Chicago was being considered.

the company said that it was so discordaged by strike troubles that the question of devoting its entire attention to its work in Chicago was being considered.

Trouble has been brewing between the Stonemasons' Protective Union and the bosses for sometime, and 1,000 of the masons went on strike yesterday. They demand the enforcement of the annual agreement, by which the workmen were to receive 81 a day. A committee consisting of Michael Mulligan and E. Sasso has been appointed by the union to inform Superintendent Constable of the Building Department of the employment of incompetent stonemasons on some of the buildings now being erected.

Henry White, general auditor of the United Garment Workers, said yesterday that a general strike of tailors of this city. Brooklyn and other near-by places may be averted. The ten Brooklyn contractors who locked out their employees have not received the support they expected from the ninety other contractors of that city.

STATE BUILDERS ORGANIZE.

Thirty-five builders from seven cities in this State met yesterday at the Building Trades Club, No. 113 East Twenty-third-st., and perfected the organization of a New-York State Association of Builders. The following officers were elected: Isaa H. Hopper, of this city, president; J. Herbert Grain of Bochester, vice-president, and J. C. Almenduger of Buffalo, secretary and treasurer.



THE MAXIMUM OF IMPUDENCE. The Lady-Pardon me, sir, you are sitting on my Young Flippant-Yes, madam, I know I am, are you, aren't you?-(Truth.

LEWIS M LANE BAYLESS CHARGED WITH SELLING HIS BUSINESS THROUGH FALSE STATEMENTS. Lewis McLane Bayless, sixty-nine years old, liv ing at the Union Square Hotel, was accused in Jefferson Market Court yesterday of fraud. The charge was preferred by Thomas F. Minor, sixty years old, of No. 959 Fark-ave., Brooklyn, where he is living with his son-in-law, Charles H. Hobbs Bayless was arrested at the hotel last night by Policeman Lieber, of the court squad, on a warran

According to the complainant, he recently de

termined to leave his home in Richmond, Va., and

become engaged in business in this city. To this end he employed the services of his son-in-law. Mr. Hobbs, to look around for him and find some business that would pay fairly well on a moder-Hobbs met the defendant, who is the head of the Lewis McLane Manufacturing Com pany, at No. 264 Greene-st. The specialty of this concern is the manufacturing of Putz mineral paste and liquid, used for polishing metals and glass Hobbs swears that Bayless told him that the business had paid him \$2,000 clear profit last year, a that the current year was doing even better. He declared that he supplied the United States Navy. and showed a certificate from the head chemist of the Brooklyn Navy Yard setting forth the facthat the compound was up to the Government standard. He also declared, it is alleged, that he sup piled the International Oil Company, the Manhattan Supply Company, the Consumers' Brewling

Hobbs says that he paid Bayless \$750 for a half Minor came on to take his place at the business on hand, and when these were filled one of th learned, he alleges, that the fixtures and stock that everal other persons.
Magistrate Kudlich set the case for a hearing on ecember 18 and fixed bail at \$1,500.

DELAY ON THE BROADWAY CABLE ROAD

INCONVENIENCE TO PASSENGERS GOING DOWN-TOWN IN THE MORNING.

The Broadway cable got out of order for a while yesterday morning, and the result was a vexatious delay for passengers on the cars who were in a hurry to get downtown. Car No. 40 stopped on its way downtown at Thirtieth-st., and all the other north and south bound cars in sight halted at the same moment. The cable employes dropped out of sight moment. The cable employes dropped out of sight in half a dozen manholes, and after much hurrying and scurrying around car No. 40 moved slowly along. It picked up two cars that were stalled ahead of it and pushed them along. The passage of the cars was marked every now and then by sudden stops, while the cable employed did more energetic scrambling around. At Twenty-first-st, the cable repair wagon came to the rescue and the cars were then made to go along separately. The gang of workmen did not forsake them, however, until Union Square was reached. After that the cars went along satisfactorily.

A FATAL FALL OF SEVEN STORIES.

DEATH OF A PAINTER CAUSED BY THE BREAKING OF A SCAFFOLD.

By the fall of a scaffold on the new office building No. 39 Great Jones-st. yesterday afternoon, one man was killed and another was injured. The dead man is Henry Sass, a painter, twenty-eight years old. He lived at No. 346 West Thirty-seventh-st. and was in the employ of Nicholas Burgart, a boss painter, of No. 324 West Fifty-second-st.

About 2 o'clock Sass and Frederick Haisilsinger, of No. 441 West Fifty-second-st., another painter, raised a scaffold to the seventh story of the building to paint the cornice. The foreman went up on to the roof to secure the fastenings which held the scaffold, while Sass fastened the pulley ropes on the scaffold. He had secured one end and went to the other end of the scaffold to fasten the rope there. He missed a hitch in the rope, and it slipped through his fingers, causing the scaffold to fail. He was precipitated to the sidewalk and instantly billed.

FOR THE VETERANS' PARADE.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION-SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE

ARRANGEMENTS. A meeting of the Special Committee of the ecutive Committee having in charge the proposed erans in this city on July 4 next met yesterday in the rooms of the New-York Board of Trade and

Transportation. William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National Bank, presided. At the close of the meet-

ng the following statement was given out: ing the following statement was given out:
This Special Committee on Organization, Plan
and Scope have met, received accumulated evidence of the enthusiastic public reception awaiting
this reunion and parade, and have requested the
chairman of the committee, Mr. Dana, to advise
the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the
Republic of the United States of the plans and
nurposes of the committee, and that the same are
held in abeyance awaiting his reply, also, that a
similar letter be addressed subsequently to the
Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate
Veterans.

The committee announced that the arrangements for the parade and review were advancing most satisfactorily, and that promises of support were received from all quarters.

GIFTS FOR THE ISABELLA HEIMAIH.

The sixth annual report of the Isabella Heimath, at Amsterdam-ave, and One-hundred-and-ninetiethet, has been issued by the Board of Managers. The institution was founded for the care of aged and inalgent persons, and as a hospital for chronic invalids. In the year 281 persons were received and cared for in the convalencent wards, and the average number of inmates was 160 and 227 were dis charged cured. The present number of inmates is 162. There is a vacancy for a married couple and room for a male chronic invalid. The department for married couples has proved a most satisfactory branch of the home. Some of the gifts made to the home in the year were as follows: A bequest of \$1,000 by John Muller, a gift of \$1,000 by Mr. and of \$1,000 by John Mulier, a gift of \$1,000 by Mr, and Mrs. John Stemms on the day of their sliver wedding, a gift of \$500 from William Steinway, one of \$100 from Mrs. Bauchie, in memory of her mother; \$800 from the German Charity Ball. \$1,721 from the Hospital Saturiay and Sunday Association; \$1,125 from the German Society, and drygoods, clothing and other supplies from Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer. There is a balance on hand of \$14,390 39 to the credit of the maintenance account.

LIKELY TO PURCHASE THE UHLMANN CHARTER The East River Bridge Commission met yesterday afternoon in the Emigrant Bank Building. Mayors Strong and Schieren and Controller Fitch were present, the only absentee being Controller Palmer, of Brooklyn, and his absence, no doubt, was the reason for the hitch in the proceedings, for t was expected that the Uhlmann charter would be it was expected that the Uhlmann charter would be purchased by the Commission. After the meeting Secretary Thurber said that the Commission was practically committed to the purchase of the charter, but he did not think it advisable to state the figures until the matter was finally clinched.

Mr. Thurber said: "The Mayors and Controllers have an absolute veto power in this matter, and Mr. Palmer's absence has compelled us to lay the matter over until the latter part of the week, when Mr. Palmer's presence can be secured."

THE KINGSTON PAGEANT REPEATED. Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 11 (Special).-The eight

the historical pageant which were given

here on Monday night were repeated to-night in the presence of a larger audience than before, and the programme passed off more smoothly. Among the most effective of the scenes were the Dutch wedding and the spinning bee. The wedding costumes of those old days are carefully copied and are attractive, and the ceremony was faithfully followed. The bridegroom was Abraham Hasbroocq, the French Huguenet, and the bride was Mary Duyen, with whom he became acquainted in the Palatinate. The spinning scene shows the blushing spinsters deftly coaxing the thread from the crinkled wool, which is followed by a rollicking dance. In this scene little Kathryn Shults, as Dorothy Van Gasbeek, sings the old Dutch juvenile song, "Trip-a-tropa-Troontjes," eliciting much applause. The night picket scene on the rebel front was also effective. Mrs. Morton, wite of Governor Morton, witnessed the pageant this evening, being the guest of Mrs. J. G. Van Slyke. ding and the spinning bee. The wedding costumes

CLINCHY HAS RESIGNED.

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF STATE IN SPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

TESTIMONY IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR SEEMED TO SUSTAIN SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CLINCHY, WHO IS SAID TO

HAVE ACCEPTED BRIBE MONEY FROM METER COMPANIES. Albany, Dec. 11.-Anthony Clinchy, of New-York, has resigned as State Inspector of Gas Meters. Mr. Clinchy was appointed in 1892, and his term would have expired on March 30, 1897. Ho

received a salary of \$3,000 a year and had the appointment of three deputy inspectors at a salary of \$1,500, one each in Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo. Late this afternoon Governor Mortos received the following telegram from Mr. Clinchy:

New-York, December 11.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor.

I hereby tender my resignation as State Inspected of Gas Meters, to ake effect immediately.

ANTHONY CLINCHY.

Mr. Clinchy is a Democrat. Several months ago charges against him were filed with Governor Morton, and the Governor appointed S. Sharpe, of Kingston, as commissioner to take the testimony in the case. His report was made to the Governor several weeks ago, and it seemed to show that Mr. Clinchy had received moneys improperly from meter-manufacturing companies, that he did not inspect probably more than 10 per cent of the meters manufactured and sold in the State, and that he allowed a company which manufactured the brass tags attached to a meter to show that it had been inspected, to

a meter to show that it had been inspected, to sell these tags direct to gas-meter-manufacturing companies, who would put them on the meters themselves.

It was expected that Governor Morton would issue an order to-day removing Mr. Clinchy from office on the grounds shown in Commissioner Sharpe's report, and the unexpected turn which the situation took late this afternoon was a surprise to every one but the Governor hima surprise to every one but the Governor him-self, who had informed Mr. Clinchy of his proba-ble action. Mr. Clinchy promptly availed him-self of the opportunity to resign, and this course appeared to be highly satisfactory to Governor Morton.

There are about thirty applicants for the appointment to the position made vacant by Mr. Clinchy's resignation. The most persistent one, however, Samuel Morris, of Troy, is out of the race, as a result of the appointment of F. D. Boland, of Troy, last week, as a Port Warden of the Port of New-York.

DARIMOUTH STUDENTS ACCUSED.

ONE ARRESTED AND TWO OTHERS SUSPECTED DA A BODY-SNATCHING CASE.

Hanover, N. H., Dec. 11.-State Attorney J. C. Enright, of Windsor, Vt., with Sheriff Spafford, of Springfield, went to Norwich yesterday to make investigations concerning the robbery of the grave of Joseph Murdock, who committed suicide about two weeks ago. J. P. Gifford, of East Randolph-Vt., a student at Dartmouth Medical College, ha been arrested, and is in custody. Mr. Enrigh found the stolen body of Murdock in Hanover. Gir ford denies that he is guilty. The reward of \$1.00

found the stolen body of Murdock in Hanover. One ford denies that he is guilty. The reward of \$1.000 may go to Dr. Bowles, proprietor of the Newton Inn, if there is a conviction.

John O'Donnell, another medical student, whe hired the team which is supposed to have been used in bringing Murdock's body to Hanover, has disappeared, but his friends deny that he is implicated in the crime. His brother explains his disappearance by saying that he has simply gone on a vacaction which he had intended for some time to take, O'Donnell's home is in Rutland, Vt. S. D. Snow, of Washington, another student who is suspected of participation in the affair, keeps on the New-Hampshire side of the river, and he has not been arrested. He says he is not guilty.

On the evening before the robbery the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity held a banquet at Newton Inn, and Gifford Snow and O'Connell acted as waiters. Their companions started for Hanover at 1:45 o'clock by team, but they started on foot. At.2.a. m. O'Donnell returned to the hotel and asked for a team to take his companions home. A long black express wagon was given to him. He was gone about an hour, and on his return the horse was quite wet. The tailboard of the wagon was down, and the blanket had been used for something. The trait across the field, where the dead body was dragged, reveals the fact that three men took part in the crime.

crime.

Harriet, the eldest daughter of Murdock, about twenty years old, on being told of the theft of her father's body on Monday, went into a swoon, and at last accounts she was still unconscious.

MORE TALK ABOUT PECKHAM'S SUCCESSOR-A DINNER TO BE GIVEN.

Washington, Dec. 11.-The confirmation of Judge Peckham for the Supreme Court of the United States removes another Democrat from the Court, of Appeals of New-York and leaves the political complexion of that court five Republicans and two parade and review of Union and Confederate vet- Democrats. Senator Hill said this morning that he thought Governor Morton could find no better man to appoint to the vacancy than Judge Vann, of Syracuse, a member of the Supreme Court of the State,

Senator Hill looks upon Judge Vann as one of the ablest jurists in the State. He was designated by Mr. Hill, when Governor, as one of the members of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals.

Albany, Dec. II.—The judges of the Court of Appeals will give a dinner next Thursday night at the Fort Orange Club to their retiring associates, Judges Finch and Peckham. The Governor has received and accepted an invitation to attend. Judge Finch's fourteen-year term expires on December 31, and the Judge will leave the bench to become dean of Cornell Law School.

WARD INDICTED ON THIRTY-FIVE COUNTS Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 11.-A. K. Ward, the forgen who was captured and brought back to Memphis who was captured and brought back to Memphis after a sojourn in Honduras, was indicted on thirty-five counts to-day for forging as many notes. The amount of forged notes is over \$80,000. Twenty more indictments will be returned this evening or to-morrow. Ward has employed lawyers and will make a fight on the line of a general denial.

DISTILLERS TO REMAIN IDLE.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 11.-The Whiskey Trust managers have sent word here that the Wabash Distillery will not be operated before next fall. The American Distributing Company owns the Indiana Distillery, which is now grinding 5,000 bushels a day, and has about completed the Majestic, which is to be the largest in the world. These two distilleries were planned when the Distributing Company was were planned when the Distributing Company was "out" with the trust, and were to have been operated to supply the company with spirits for its trade in the East. Since then the company and trust have come to terms by which the company is to handle all the trust goods in the East, and it is understood the trust has agreed not to start the distillery owned by it because it would increase the demand for corn and cause an advance in the price at the Indiana Distillery. For the same reason the Majestia will remain idle until next fail.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 11.-The State Superintendent of Public Instruction recently received an in-quiry whether or not the law prohibited the opening of public schools with a recital of the Lord's Prayer when one person in the district objected to the service. In one opinion rendered yesterday Atthe service. In one opinion tendered year-layer torney-General Childs, to whom the matter was referred, holds that the service is in violation of Section 18, of the State Constitution, which provides that no person shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship. As the Constitution requires the people of the State to support its schools; a religious service at the opening of school is unconstitutional and cannot be maintained where there is an objection.

STATE DAIRYMEN IN SESSION.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 11.-The session of the New-York State Dairymen's Convention in the Burns Hotel this morning was exceedingly interesting and well attended. Three valuable papers were read, and the Committee on Nominations reported the following names, which will be voted upon later: President, A. Chase Thompson, Owego; secretary, B. D.

dent, A. Chase Thompson, Owego; secretary, B. D. Glibert, Clayville; treasurer, George T. Powell, Ghent; directors, Frank E. Shaw, S. Gordon, C. W. Lamont, H. H. Wing, Jared Van Wagener and Frederick T. Merry.

Professor I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, read a paper upon "The Invisible Friends of the Dairyman." J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, spoke upon "Our Foster Mother, the Cow." Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, chemist of the New-York State Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva, spoke on "Results of Some Recent Dairy Investigations."

WANT AN IMPORT DUTY ON GOLD AND SILVER Lansing. Mich., Dec. 11.-The report of the Exsubmitted to that body to-day, calls for the pas-sage of the bill by Congress providing for the free and unlimited coinage of American gold and silver, and placing an import duty on foreign gold and silver.